FOR THE LADIES.

ALL ABOUT THE FASHIONS.

thing About the New Polonaises - Dres Harper's Bazar, in its current issue, says: The new polonaises, which Madame Raymond says are only polonaises in part, are found among the latest importations of French dresses. These are quite varied in design, some of them being severe, straight, and stately looking, while the more bouffant and youthful styles are also represented. Of the latter is one pretty and simple fashion that will be popular, because it is a design that will be useful for modernizing last year's dresses. This is a polonaise in the back only, being merely a pointed bodice or closely-fitted basque, lengthened in the back by a sash-like drapery tied in one or two broad, long loops, and below these there are two ends that hang the whole length of the skirt beneath. This is handsome in either wool or velvet (the two fabries now most used for corsages), and may be made of a simple striped fabric which matches in one of its stripes the color of the basque, or else the regular sashes may be used, a these can now be bought in wool or in velvet, with stripes along one side, or else a plain ground with stripes forming a border across each end. This sash polo naise is bandsome in dark wool, with gay stripes attached to a pointed basque of the plain diagonal wool, with a vest of plastron made of the stripes. It is also considered very dressy when made of black or dark velvet for the pointed corsage, with cashinere striped velvet for the sash. With such a polonaise the skirt will be of plain velvet laid in a few pleats, with wide kilt front, or else the skirt will have a full shirred back. and there will be a deep apron of the plain velvet covering the front, turned upward on the left side, and widely faced there with the striped goods of the sash. This costume is so easily made that it will commend itself to the home dressmaker as a good design either for new dresses or for reno vating old ones. For instance, a velvet costume of last year can have all its best parts put into a skirt that has straight, full-gathered back breadths, with either a wide box-pleat in front, like that on a boy's kilt, or else a draped apron; the worn lower parts of the basque can be cut off to make a pointed waist, and the upper part of the front can be renewed by a striped velvet plastron, with revers up each side that nearly cover the old front part. This plastron and the sash drapery are all the new parts required, and can be made of four yards of striped velvet, or else of a sash, with half a yard of similar velvet for the plastron, high collar, and bias fold which forms cuffs inside the sleeves. Sometimes the gloss of satin, or of beaded silk, or of faille française, is preferred for this plastron be-

THE COAT POLONAISE.

The coat polonaise is a more severe style than that with a sash, consisting of a basque front, with the polonaise part confined to the four middle back forms, which are lengthened below th waist line to make two long flat tabs that extend to the foot of the dress. These tabs are about half a yard wide are lined with silk or lining satin throughout, and if striped need not be trimmed, but when made of plain cloth they are bordered with velvet or with on two or three inches wide. A pretty fancy for the front of this garment to make the wool goods a square Figaro jacket opening over a soft satin vest that is belted at the waist line and cut off there. The wool dress patterns that come partly plain and partly striped are made up in this way, using the stripes for the polonaise and for the front of the skirt, which is draped in a Greek apron that shows plain velvet at the foot, while the back is made of two Dark plum or navv-blue wool diagonal with Persian stripes is made up in this the front breadths, and either plum or blue satin for the vest. In order to make the vest warm enough light flannel is laid over the silesia lining beneath

are enough for a tasteful suit for the street, while the pretty cashmeres at 75 OTHER POLONAISES. cents a yard are heavy enough for simi A third design for polonaises, very effective when made of ladies' cloth lar dresses for the house. The combination dresses may even be over a velvet skirt, is really a princesse made for less money, as remdress with the fronts turned back from nants of striped or figured woollens or plush for skirts may always be waist to foot to form very wide revers. bought at reduced prices; but it is a and wood buttons are set. The front better plan to buy a new dress entirely of the corsage also turns back in revers of one material, and afterward, when it from the waist up to the shoulders, and needs refurbishing, it can be used in combination with other goods. For like that of the skirt. The back is morning dresses at home or for the laid in wide double box-pleats, and street the wide diagonal serges are in ornamented with braid and wood butgreat favor in dark blue, plomb, green, tons, and there are large square pockdull red, or brown shades, made like ets on the sides. This polonaise will be handsome in brown, black, or blue the tailor dresses, with their only ornament a braided collar, plas-tron, and sleeves, or else velvet used cloth, with the plush or velvet skirt laid in a wide box-pleat in front from in the same way. The soft and the waist to the foot, while the sides fine French cashmeres never go entirely and back of the foundation skirt have out of fashion, especially for afternoon dresses at home. Very light colors are velvet only at the foot in the small space visible below the long polonaise. preferred for such dresses-pale blue almond, heliotrope, or tea-rose shades and these may be made in the same

Still another polonaise is like a great redingote, and so nearly conceals the simple fashions just mentioned, or they may be made more elaborate by gathered fronts of wool-lace of the is required, with a narrow pleating of the material at the foot. This polonaise is long all around and entirely unsame color or white. There are light draped, being slit up in the skirt to velvets with white grounds, striped, or with small figures of dark colors, that are to be used for plastrons and panels form six long flat tabs, one tab being in each front, a tab on each side being made of continuations of the two side forms, when more outlay of money is allowed. while each middle form of the back extends in a separate tab. These tabs are lined throughout with thin lining silk, and when made of cloth are bor dered with plaited braid two inches the auderun is wailed off and the en wide. This is a good plan for cloth trance secured by a heavy door, for dresses that are all of one material, and Persian ladies share none of the adwill also be used for velveteen, cordumitted prerogatives of our own fair roy, and plain silk velvet costumes. ones, and are not even free to come and go at will. The harems are governed The basket cloths and the diagonal cloths that have velvet stripes are also jealously guarded by a cunuch, an old and trusted servant of the Shah, upon

The home dressmaker is advised that there is no change in the shape or width of foundation skirts. They remain about two yards and a quarter wide. Two or three casings for steels are made of wide tapes stitched across the straight back breadths, and extend-Tape strings to tie, or rubber bands that fasten by hooks and eyes, are placed at each end of these casings to adjust them properly to the wearer. The small cushion bustle is still used at the top of the skirt. For this lower skirt low-priced silk, or else alpaca, out of shape when used as a support to heavy wool dresses, or under silk or velvet. When the false skirt is taced or bound at the lower edge, it is ready for the outside or lower skirt, which, as well as the apper draperies, should be put on before the skirt is finished at the replaced by an occasional wooden bench placed against the walls. Such is the abode of royal beauty. Here, op with a belt, or the piping-cord which is used for stout figures in pre-ference to a belt. If the design is to suggest a velvet lower skirt, the most mical way of using velvet is to get only half a yard, cut this in two lengths, line with black crinoline lawn, turn unline with black crinoline lawn, turn un-der the lowest end in a hem two inches deep and sew this over the atmosphere. These tanks when clear

lowest part of the side gores next the seams that join them with the front gore. Then drape the wool goods to form a deep apron covering the front breadth to the foot, slashed the seams that the seams are less to seal to the seal of t clearly as a polished mirror, but they often share the fate of most things in Persia and suffer from the neglect of not being occasionally cleaned, the bottom of the basin becoming overrun the front breadth to the foot, slashed up the sides to show the velvet panels just inserted, and falling down beside these panels to the back of the lower breadths. A hem two inches wide stitched by machine in one or in two rows finishes this overskirt, which is carried up in pleats high on each hip, and falls in straight breadths behind.

In skirts of ladies' cloth the back breadths may form two hox-neats, but with weeds and aquatic plants. Thes tanks have flights of steps down to th water, which are much patronized by

at the top. When striped velvet is used for panels the material may be cut

across (from selvedge to selvedge), and the two inserted panels will then repre-

sent cross stripes. When more velvet is to be shown in the skirt, a good plan

is to arrange a wide box-pleat from belt to foct in front, with four breadths only

three eighths of a yard deep around the

foot of the remainder of the skirt. These breadths are all first lined with thin

black lawn, and the velvet faced up an

instances five of these short breadths are needed, and those in the back are

gathered like a flounce. They are basted in their place at the foot

of the skirt, and the gathered

wool drapery for such a skirt forms two deep curves, like the half of a fan, on each side of the velvet front, and

a new fancy is to drape on this three wing-like pieces of wool, each of

sides, for an overskirt; one of these

wings forms an apron, and the others

are set evenly next it to cover all the

upper part of the foundation skirt. In the plainest lower skirts, whether of

wool or of velvet, there is an effort to

give straight effects, and for this reason

the material of this skirt is sewed on

outside of the narrow foundation skirt.

instead of being sewed up in its gored

seams. These straight breadths must not

be confounded with a flounce, but must

represent a full lower skirt which is

much narrower than any flounce, but still fuller than the foundation skirt under it. About foot-pleatings there

is nothing new, as they are put on or

eft off at the fancy of the wearer, and

the economist will not use them unless

they are necessary to cover up the ma-

French dresses it is not unusual to see

a foot-pleating three or four inches deep of wool like the draperies set on

PLASTRONS AND REVERS.

Short plastrons with revers are seen

as frequently as long vests on new dresses. The revers of wool dresses

are made by turning back the front

edges of the dress goods from the neck down to the top of the darts or to the waist line, facing them outside with the

same goods, putting two rows of stitch-

ing near the edges, and covering the

lining thus exposed with velvet, plush,

or satin, such as is used for the trim-

ming. A large or small bow, as the

wearer prefers, is made of the goods of

the inner plastron, and set on at the

point of the revers. The high collar

matches the plastron, and sometimes

revers. The simplest finish at the wrist

of coat-sleeves is considered best taste.

such as a bias fold of the goods of the

up an opening of one or two inches of the outside seam of the sleeves.

INEXPENSIVE DRESSES.

de riqueur for street suits, since flounces

are dispensed with and plain trimmings

are preferred to those more elaborate,

tasteful dresses at small expense.

Seven or eight yards of strong diagonal

wool, of ladies' cloth, or of homespun,

The portion of the garden allotted to

by the strictest discipline; the door is

whom devolves the duty of superin-

tending the royal female estab-lishment. In this enclosure are the living rooms of the ladies;

those of the favorite are spacious and

comfortable, with several windows of colored glass looking on to the garden. These colored windows do a good deal

toward tempering the austerity of the

bare white walls, and soften the glare

of the sun. There is no flooring but

the earth, but this is perfectly level, and, when occupied, is covered by

or felts are spread. The other rooms are small and entirely innocent of the

smallest attempt at decoration. This

simplicity forms a marked contrast to those reserved for his Majesty; the

primitive white walls in a country

where ornamentation is the rule have a

severe look, and the plainness even sa-

vors of parsimony. Even chairs are considered a superficial luxury, but are

too, there is water in abundance;

And cheer the springing plant and open-

streams intersect the garden.

skirt of velvet.

indation skirts beneath a lower

inch upon them at the foot. In s

rogs in all stages of froghood. ROOMS STATE DEMOCRATIC) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. breadths may form two box-pleats, but the more sleazily-woven woollens in new dresses now have two straight hanging back breadths widely shirred ALEXANDRIA, VA. October 6, 1885, lic speaking are announced: GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

The following appointments for pub-

Wytheville, Wythe county, Monday, October 12th. Estillville, Scott county, Tuesday, Oc

Lynchburg, Thursday, October 15th Marion, Smyth county, Friday, Octo

Abingdon, Saturday, October 17th. Jonesville, Lee county, Tuesday, October 20th. Prince Edward Courthouse, Friday, October 23d. Blacks and Whites, Nottoway county,

sturday, October 24th. Petersburg, Saturday, October 24th, Jerusalem, Souhampton county, Monday, October 26th.

Isle of Wight Courthouse, Tuesday,

seam at their top is covered with a silk tape, or else the edge of the top is turned under before gathering. The long October 27th. Norfolk city, Tuesday, October 27th. Gloucester, October 28th. Northern Neck, Thursday, October

there are two full-shirred breadths of the wool goods hanging straight be-hind. In a former paper were descrip-Fairfax Courthouse, Saturday, Octotions of the velvet side breadth that ber 31st. extends up the left to the belt. With Alexandria, Saturday, October 31st, this are slightly full breadths of velvet, usually five in all, sewed Richmond city, Monday, November around the lower part of the skirt, and

2d, night. HON. JOHN E. MASSEY. Henry, Monday, October 12th. Floyd, Tuesday, October 13th. , special, Wednesday, October

Patrick, Thursday, October 15th. Oak Level, Friday, October 16th. Southampton, Monday, October 19th. Nansemond, Tuesday, October 20th. Portsmouth, Tuesday, October 20th,

Norfolk, Wednesday, October 21st. Norfolk city, Wednesday, October 21st, night. Hampton, Thursday, October 22d. Prince Edward, Friday, October 23d

Blacks and Whites, Saturday, Octo Petersburg, Saturday, October 24th.

Fluvanna, Monday, October 26th. HON. R. A. AYERS.

Botetourt, Monday, October 12th. Greene, Wednesday, October 14th Farmville, October 16th, night. Rockingham, Monday, October 19th. Shenandoah, special. Madison, Thursday, October 22d. Criglersville, October 23d, night. Page, Monday, October 26th. Montgomery, Tuesday, October 27th Roanoke City, Wednesday, October 28th, night. Lynchburg, Thursday, October 15th.

GEORGE D. WISE. Lunenburg, Monday, October 12th. Hanover, Wednesday, October 21st King William, Monday, October 26th Richmond city, Wednesday, November 2d (night).

WALLER R. STAPLES. Carroll, Monday, October 12th. Rockingham, Monday, October 19th. C. T. O'FERRALL. Warren, (Browntown,) Monday, Octo-

ber, 12th (night).
Page, (Shenandoah Iron Works.) Tuesday, October 13th (night). Craig, Thursday, October 15th. Botetourt, Friday, October 16th. Frederick, Monday, October 19th. Flint Hill, Tuesday, October 20th

Woodville, Wednesday, October 21st. Wolftown, Friday, October 23d, 2

the clever home dressmaker can have P. M. Greene, Saturday, October 24th, 2 Page, Monday, October 26th.

Albemarle, (special,) October 27th, 28th, and 29th. J. B. RICHMOND. Buchanan, Tuesday, October 13th. Dickenson, Tuesday, October 20th.

Wise, Tuesday, October 27th. J. R. TUCKER. Mathews, Monday, October 12th. Craig, Thursday, October 15th. Smyth, Monday, October 19th. Giles, Tuesday, October 20th. Prince Edward, special. Cumberland, special. Orange, Monday, October 26th.

Dinwiddie (special), Wednesday, Ocober 28th.

Prince George (barbecue), October JOHN W. DANIEL. Buckingham, Monday, October 12th. Smyth, Friday, October 16th. Abingdon, Saturday, October 17th. Roanoke, Monday, October 19th. Giles, Tuesday, October 20th. Winchester, Thursday, October 22th Halifax, Monday, October 26th. Patrick, Tuesday, October 27th RICHARD F. BEIRNE.

Chesterfield, Monday, October 12th. Goochland, Monday, October 19th. Halifax, Monday, October 26th. WILLIAM R. AYLETT.

Northumberland, October 12th. Ashland, October 20th (night). JAMES A. WALKER. Hillsville, Carroll county, Tuesday, October 13th. P. W. M'KINNEY.

Wythe, Monday, October 12th. THOMAS WHITEHEAD. Lunenburg, Monday, October 12th. Amherst, Monday, October 19th. JUDGE C. E. STUART.

Bolling Green, Caroline county, Oc-HOLMES CONBAD. Buckingham, Monday, October 12th Gordonsville (special), Thursday, Oc Mecklenburg, Monday, October 19th

Washington, Monday, October 26th Montgomery, Tuesday, October 27th. DR. S. H. MOFFETT. Bath, Tuesday, October 13th. Warren, Monday, October 19th. Nelson, Monday, October 26th.

tober 20th.

EPPA HUNTON. Shenandoah, Monday, October 12th. Clarke, Tuesday, October 13th. Fairfax, Monday, October 19th. Stafford, Wednesday, October 21st. Page, Monday, October 26th.

J. N. DUNLOP. Rappahannock, Monday October 12th. Greene, Wednesday, October 14th. Goochland, Monday, October 19th. Amelia, Thursday, October 22d. Charlotte, Monday, November 2d. JOHN T. GOOLRICK.

Nansemend, Monday, October 12th. Lynchburg, Friday, October 15th Amherst, Monday, October 19th. Orange, Monday, October 26th. Spotsylvania, Monday, November

enandoah, Monday, October 12th. sburg, Saturday, October 17th.

Accomack, Monday, October 26th. DR. M. Q. HOLT. Southampton, Monday, October 19th. L. D. STARKE.

THOMAS CROXTON.

Northumberland county, Monday,

James City, Monday, October 12th. Southampton, Monday, October 19th. Isle of Wight (special), Tuesday, October 20th. GEORGE A. MUSHBACH.

Louisa, Monday, October 12th. Gordonsville, Monday, October 12th Culpeper, Monday, October 19th. oursville, October 21st (night) Madison, Thursday, October 22d. Criglersville, October 23d (night). Highland, Tuesday, October 27th. Fairfax (special), Saturday, October

Prince William, Monday, November

HON, GEORGE C. CABELL. Floyd, October 13th. COLONEL W. M. CABELL. Cumberland, October 26th. RICHARD S. THOMAS.

Augusts, October 26th. W. T. SUTHERLIN. Wythe, Monday, October 12th. Smyth, Monday, October 19th. Bedford, Monday, October 26th. Montgomery, Tuesday, October 27th. The committee is glad to be informed and to announce that Senator D. W.

Voorhees will speak at Loudoun, Monlay, October 12th. Primarily appointments are made for county-seats and on court-days. When 'special' is used it is intended, if not herwise indicated, that time and place are left to the discretion of the local

ROOMS STATE DEM. Ex. COM .. 1 ALEXANDRIA, VA., Oct. 8, 1885. Hon. C. F. Trigg will speak at Bu-chanan court October 13th, Dickenson court 20th, and Wise court 27th. Mr. Massey's appointment is changed from Nansemond to Carrsville, Isle of

Wight, for Tuesday, October 20th. Captain Mushbach's appointments for Louisa and Gordonsville are withdrawn. Dr. S. H. Moffett will speak at Louisa October 12th.

Captain Mushbach will speak at Clifton Monday, November 2d, night. JOHN S. BARBOUR, Chairman. W. W. Scott, Secretary.

A SENATOR IN A TREE-TOP. The Ups and Downs of Life in the Sta Sagebrush and Silver.

[Dayton (Nev.) Times.] Heretofore coyotes have garded as harmless, but the experience of Senator Walker last week contradicts this theory and shows that, when rendered desperate by hunger, they will not hesitate to attack anything The Senator left the Oreana mine, of which he is superintendent, late in the evening of Saturday last, intending to inspect the road leading to the coal-pit of the company on Walmsley Gulch. The road from the mine to the gulch leads through dense patches of pine and tamarack trees, interspersed with sage brush and greasewood. It was while passing through one of these dense thickets that the Senator was suddenly surrounded by a pack of howling co-yotes. Quickly dropping a leg of mutton he was taking to the coal-pit, the Senator soon found himself perched on the topmost branches of a small nut pine-tree, which, fortunately, happened to be near at hand. Although as brave as a lion and in possession of his trusty Winchester rifle the Senator's indig nation was so great that he could hardly maintain himself in the tree, especially when he imagined he could hear the miserable brutes trying to climb up to

Finally, however, his trusty rifle began to speak, and dead coyotes soon covered the ground. After exhausting his shots the Senator was compelled to sit in the tree-top and watch the pack fight and snarl over the bones of the slain until daylight, at which time he was happily rescued by a party of hunters from Virginia City.

AN ENGINEER'S BRAVERY.

Thrilling Experience of a Passenger-Train Crew at Midnight. Train 606, of the Iron-Mountain road, that arrived at the Union depot yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, had a narrow escape about 11:40 the night before that would have resulted in the loss of many lives if the train had been fifteen minutes later. It was between Fredericktown and Marquand, 104 miles from St. Louis, when the train, containing one baggage-car, two coaches, and one sleeper, was rounding a short curve. The engineer. named Bayle, observed that Bridge 872, which he was about to pass through, about 150 feet in length, was wrapped in one sheet of flames. To stop his train Bayle saw was impossi-ble at such a short distance, and the only alternative was to go through the bridge on the track or go through the small stream that flowed below. dash was made safely through the flames, and then a stop was effected. The train-hands all lent a helping hand and the flames were extinguished, but not before a large portion had been eaten away by the fire. The passengers on board the train did not learn how near they were to death as they lay stretched out in sleep. As stated by the trainmen in charge, if the train should have been only about fifteen minutes behind time in reaching this bridge, the fire would have burned into the supports, and as it would be impossible for the engineer to stop his train, all on board would have perished a horrible death either by fire, water, or in the collision.

Curious Delay of a Train. A curious occurrence delayed the White - Mountain express recently. Shortly after leaving Windsor, Vt., a frisky young horse, alarmed at the locomotive, jumped over the fence at the Mecklenburg (special), Tuesday, Octhe train for about a mile and a half, until he came to a trestle-bridge spanaing a ravine some fifty feet deep. At that point there chanced to be two men. who waved their coats in the animal's face. He was checked by this for a moment, but a glance at the snorting iron horse in the rear was too much for his nerves. He discomfited the enemy in front by letting fly his heels, and then fled incontinently toward the trestle. Strange to say, the sure-footed animal trotted some thirty feet on the structure without falling through the in-terstices. He made a false step, however, and down he went, first with his hind legs and then with the fore ones. The animal was utterly helpless. The train, which mean while had slackened up, was stopped, and the train-men and passengers held a consultation. Boards were torn from a neighboring fence and laid on the ties. The struggling beast laws then forced over the struggling beast in the firm purported to be dealing in contracts is abundantly proved by their books, and on page 250 of the ledger, in the handwriting of the clerk appears. was then forced over on his side and his in the handwriting of the clerk, appears legs fastened together by means of a naccount headed "Government conlegs fastened together by means of a

FERDINAND WARD SPEAKS,

PECULIAR TRANSACTIONS

Of Grant & Ward-Custemers Who Pock eted Big Profits and Asked No Questions. Ferdinand Ward's "bombshell" appeared in the New York Herald, occupying nearly two pages of that paper. Ward tells at length the history of his life; how he became associated with Fish and with the Grants; how the firm of Grant & Ward was formed, him-self, Fish, and U. S. Grant, Jr., each putting in \$100,000; how General Grant came in as a partner, putting in \$50,000 for a one-seventh interest; how his interest was afterwards in-creased to \$100,000, and Jesse Grant taken in as a partner. Ward then goes on to detail various losing invertments made at the suggestion of different members of the firm prior to March 1, 1882. These losses aggregated \$128,750. In spite of these losses, however, Ward says the standing of the firm was unimpaired, as the general run of the business turned in handsome profits. A STORY ABOUT GENERAL GORDON.

Ward then tells the story of the firm's connection with the Belmont Coal and Railroad Company, of which General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was president. General Gordon was brought to the office some time in 1881 by Gene ral Grant, who said the former wanted to talk with Ward on a matter of business. General Gordon told Ward that he, Governor Colquitt, and others owned a railroad and a valuable coal-mine at Belmont, Ala., which they could not develop, owing to financial embarrass-ments. General Gordon said the mine could be put in working order for from thirty to fifty thousand dollars; that the debt of the company was some \$50,000, and that there was a great de mand for the coal. On these repre-sentations the firm decided to take the property on the following terms : " The company was reorganized, General Gor don retaining the presidency. There were issued 100,000 bonds and \$400,-000 in stock, the agreement being that Gordon, Colquitt, and Gordon's brother should have 3,000 shares of the stock. but that Grant & Ward should have control of the proxies, representing at least one half of the entire capital. General Gordon and his friends received the stock and made several payments

on account of the mine.' The sequel is thus told by Ward : "In a nutshell, Grant & Ward buy the mine from General Gordon and others. They issue 100,000 bonds and put the \$100,000 into the mine. They used the \$100,000 in paying the debts of the mine and in putting it into working order. They issued 4,000 shares of stock, 3,000 of which are given to General Gordon and his friends as a bonus. General Gordon obtained a loan at the Marine Bank of \$18,000 on the 3,000 shares of the stock. The Marine Bank repeatedly call on Gene-ral Gordon for the principal of the loan, and no attention is paid to the calls. At the importunity of Mr. Fish the firm of Grant & Ward are then compelled to take the from the Marine Bank, and they do so and pay the \$18,000. This gives them the control of the entire stock and bonds of the mine. On March 6, 1882, a meeting of the directors of the com-pany is held, and the asked for resignation offered by Gordon as president is received and accepted." Then, at the suggestion of U. S. Grant, Jr., Mr. H. G. Otis, a friend of the family, is made manager of the mine at a regular sal-Money is steadily sunk in the mine under his management until finally, when the firm had thus loss altogether between \$130,000 and \$150 .-000, the mine was shut down. The mine was afterwards sold to Otis for

LOSSES IN THE WEST SHOPE Ward also tells how friends of General Grant, among them General Horace Porter and General Winslow, induced bonds and stock, on the assurance that the calls on the subscription would be few and far between." This turned out not to be the case, however, Ward thus tells what followed: "The firm did pay the entire amount of General Grant's subscriptionnamely, \$200,000-and received \$200,-000 of 5 first-mortgage bonds and \$100,000 of stock. Some time after this it was found necessary to issue certain terminal bonds, of which terminal bonds they had to take \$60,000. This made \$260,000 invested by Grant & Ward in the West Shore railroad, on which investment I estimate the

firm lost from \$120,000 to \$140,000. In the early part of 1882 the various drains on the firm became so heavy that Ward, to keep going, resorted to borrowing money at high rates of interest, hoping that with a more active stock market to get even again. "This was my first false step," Ward said. Then began the imaginary contract business. "I was in a corner," Ward said. "The people held our paper. They expected their tremendous profits, and I was anxious to retain the reputation I had gained." Then is given a copy of the account of U. S. Grant, Jr., from April 20, 1883, to March 10, 1884, showing the imaginary pro-fits to be \$575,200. In addition to this, as a partner of the firm, he drew out between August 1, 1880, and May, 1884. \$144.681.41, and as still other profits between June 9, 1879, and Aurust 1883, \$50,542,59, making a grand total of cash profits drawn out \$770,-424. "This," Ward said, "he literally took out and could have kept out had he so desired." The items in "Buck" Grant's account are covered by receipts, etc., in Ward's possession, showing that the transactions really took place. A letter from "Buck" Grant to Ward is also given, showing that the former knew of the "contract " business.

In answer to a question regarding the financial status of General Grant in the firm Ward said : "According to the books, the account as between Gen eral Grant and the firm of Grant & Ward, of which he was a member, be-ginning on November 1, 1880, is as follows: He was paid in cash, as his pro portion of the profits of the firm of Grant & Ward, \$126,450.89, in addition to which he was paid by Ferdinand Ward on various investments \$90, 780.90, and he profited also by losses

on stocks assumed by the firm during that period in the sum of \$24,847.78. showing a total of \$242,079.57. explanation of the last item, it should be said that General Grant's stock ac-count, if closed on the day of the failure, would show to him a loss on personal investments of \$24,847.78, which was assumed by Grant & Ward."

It has frequently been asserted that no member of the firm knew anything stout rope. Next the brakemen and parlor-car passengers "tailed on" to the end of this hawser and dragged the horse along the boards to solid ground.

an account neared "Government control saw ine give two oranges in succession to No. 8 he might imagine he was being cheated and give me a smack with his proboscis—that is where the horse along the boards to solid ground.

enter into the details of the transactions. Throughout his statement Ward only alludes casually to these "Government contracts," and always as if

they were a blind. profits alleged to have be

made by the firm on "contracts" be-tween April, 1882, and April, 1884, are as follows: April 18, 1882, \$40,-205; May, \$15,525; June, none; July, \$8,330; August, \$6,350.27; September, \$23,440.51; October, \$38,174.64; November, \$39,753; December, \$66,-855; January, 1883, \$138,702.44; February, \$121,750.39; March, \$88,-501.34; April, \$91,468.44; May \$132,086.93; June, \$215,532.47; July \$164.092.33; August, \$157,943.33; September, \$149,867.99; October, \$203,367.57; November, \$175,188.61; December, \$169,734.34; January, 1884, \$161,014.02; February, \$117,215; March, \$108,508.60; April, \$216,-239.73; showing a total of net profits in two years and one month of \$2,559,-848.92. Memoranda show that the profits reported to J. D. Fish from April 1, 1882, to August 4, 1884, were \$3,904,700, but the profits reported to the entire firm were \$2.559,848.92. The difference is the amount paid to outside parties for the use of the money, and amounts to \$1,344,851.08. In the same way as that followed by

his brother, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., Colonel Fred. Dent Grant, who was not, however, a member of the firm. put in from August 19, 1882, to April 9, 1884, the sum of \$6,093,800, on which he drew, according to the books, checks, and vouchers, \$7,253,771.33. the profits being \$1,159,971.33. The relation of the Marine Bank to the firm, Ward explains thus: "The

Marine Bank, its president, and directors kept with Grant & Ward a contract and profit account precisely like that of all the dealers with that extraordinary firm. Their dealings began latter part of 1882, and continued down to the middle of April,

THE MYTHICAL GOVERNMENT CON-TRACTS.

The fact that the investors in the mythical "Government contracts" thought there was something not quite correct about them is shown by in an account he gives of a trip on the bimself, General Grant, Mr. Fish, Col-At the time this trip was made Mr Fish had invested with Grant & Ward, through the Maxine Bank and others, some \$2,000,000, which he supposed was in Government con-

per. Regarding Warner's transactions, Ward said: "In a great many her name?"

"Well," said the ciera, "Substitution of the profits were "Mais zere ees plenty name enough.

"Mais zere ees plenty name enough. whose initials appear on Warner's pamade in due-bills, which undoubtedly Sal er represent Mr. Warner's part of the all." profits in the transaction, the receipts attached to the due-bills showing what he paid other parties. I cannot say Todgers. Now, how old is Miss Todwhat proportion Mr. Warner paid to the individuals, but I judge from con-

versations with him at various times

Mice, She Smilingly Faced a Bear. [Roulder Valley (Mon.) Sentinel.] Mrs. Sarah Ella Davidson, of Boulder Valley, is a little black-eyed woman with a tender heart and the courage of a lioness. Last Friday, while Mr. Davidson was away from home, Mrs. Davidson and her little three-year-old daughter were in the garden, thirty yards from the house, gathering potatoes, when the child exclaimed to her mother : "There's a bear, mother ; go get the gun." The mother looked up and discovered three bears coming. She took the little one by the arm and led her to the house, and, taking down an old trusty Sharp's rifle, "started out for bear." The dogs in the mean time had chased two of them away, but the third one ran into a thicket about thirty vards from where she had stood at the time she had discovered them. She walked within fifteen steps of the thicket, and, kneeling upon one knee, waited several moments for bruin to make his appearance, in order that she might seal his death-warrant. The dogs soon chased him out, not, however, until he had slapped them right and left several times.

As soon as the bear came to the edge of the thicket he stood erect, with outstretched arms. While he was in that attitude she gently raised her rifle, and, without even a particle of fear, shot him through the heart. She waited only a moment for it to rise, and the bear showing no signs of life, she went directly up to it, took it by the hind leg, and, with the assistance of the dogs, soon had it at the house, and in less than thirty minutes the hide was hanging upon a peg.

Humorous Elephants. [Leaves from Life.]

A young friend asked me once to show him some elephants in undress, and I took him along with me, having first borrowed an apron and filled it with oranges. This he was to carry while accompanying me in the stable, but the moment we reached the door the herd set up such a trumpeting—they had scented the fruit—that he dropped the apron and its contents and scuttled off like a scared rabbit. There were eight elephants, and when I picked up the oranges I found I had twenty-five. I walked deliberately along the line giving one to each; when I got to the extremity of the narrow stable I turned and was about to begin the dis tribution again, when I suddenly re-flected that if Elephant No. 7 in the row saw me give two oranges in succes-

as before.

I TOBING

AKIN DIBKARES INSTANTATION AND DIBKARES INSTANTA

Thrice I went along the line, and then I was in a fix. I had one orange left, and I had to get back to the door. Every elephant in the herd had his greedy gaze focussed on that orange. It was as much as my life was worth to was as much as my life was worth to give it to any one of them. What was I to do? I held it up conspicuously, coolly peeled it, and sucked it myself. It was most amusing to notice the way shook their ponderous sides. They thoroughly entered into the humor of

Electric Lights for Iron-Clads.

lingering on its way to our streets

The electric light, though apparently

private dwellings, is rapidly taking possession of large properties, such as commercial establishments, manufactories, public institutions, and shipping. It is now not only installed, but in full use in four iron-clads. The Colos has been fitted throughout with this light, and so has the Chilian war-ship Esmeralda, The Brazilian vessel Richule is electrically lighted, and the Aquidaban, the new iron-clad recently built for the Brazilian Government by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, and now lying in Millwall docks, was completely lighted up by electricity last evening. Any one who has explored the depths of an .rop-clad can readily conceive the value of the electric glow lamps in subterranean, or rather subaqueous, regions. There illumination is not only cheerfully bright and thorough, but is accomplished without pollu the air and aggravating the inevitable closeness of the atmosphere at such a depth from the deck. In the vicinity of the magazine they excite no alarm. No pitch or roll can effect them, and in storms they will shine as steadily as in a calm, mitigating by their cherry glow the miseries of the weather. In the Admiral's rooms and the officers' quarters they are a veritable luxury; while for all work on deck, including the loading or unloading of stores, their capacity of being grouped under a shade and used as a pendant light at any height or depth, renders them of the highest utility. All these advantages are obviously obtained to the full in the arrangement Erie road in November, 1883, on which of the 220 incandescent lamps with

onel Grant, Mayor Edson, J. Nelson have supplied the Aquidaban. But Tappan, and others interested in these for the purposes of an iron-clad contracts "were along. Ward says: tric light is of paramount importance, and Messrs. Crompton & Co. have therefore also fitted this vessel with two great search lights-arc lights of 25,000-candle power nominally, but of

Sal ees right. Sally toujours. That's

gers?"

"Twenty-seex." "What day was she born?" that they were getting a very small proportion, and he a very large proportion of the profits."

"Mais I do not know. She de know, zere is nobody zat know."

"Was she ever married before: "Mais I do not know. She do not "Was she ever married before?"

"Oui, vunce; it is five year." " Where is her husband?"

"I do not know; 'e ee's four years "Did you know him?"

"Non, I vas not acquaint. Sacre, ees' it necessaire zat I should him know? I do not like zee idee." It was explained that an acquaintance with the deceased was not absolutely essential, though frequently useful, and the Frenchman paid his 50 cents and left the office with the license to seek "Sally" Todgers, as the name

appeared on the paper. UNDERTABERS.

L. W. BILLUPS & SON, TAKERS, TAKERS,
1506 EAST MAIN STREET (under St. Charles
BURIAL-CASES, SHEOUDS, and FUNERAL CONVEYANCES furnished at all
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night, Telephone No. 448. jy 18

J. BINFORD & SUTH-UNDERTAKERS, 724 EAST MAIN STREET, between Seventh and Eighth, have a large assortment of SHROUDS, WOOD and METALLIC CASKETS, CASES, and CLOTH CASKETS, at low prices.

Country and telegraph orders promptly attended to day or night.

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Telephones | Office, No. 68.
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NEW DESIGNS IN FUNERAL Work done promptly, and correct prices, Designs of Immortelles and Natural Flowers, White Doves, Choice Birds.

H. A. CATLIN, Florist, Store and office, No. 6 north Ninth street, Telephone, 312.

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WHERE TO GET COAL.-S. P. LATHROP & CO., Seventeenth street, at Drawbridge, offer BEST SPLINT COAL on the market, BEST ANTHRACITE COAL on the market. Preparation unsurpassed, Purchasers invited to call.

Jy 4 8. P. LATHROP & CO.

MILLINERY.

REMOVAL.—MRS. R. WEI—SEL has just returned from the North with a well-selected stock of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS. Her friends and the public generally are invited to call at the NEW STORE. 213 east Broad street.

PLOWERING BULBS. WHITE ROMAN HYACINTHS. best quality, 60c, per dozen. DUTCH HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, etc., at lowest prices. HENRY W. W. OD, Your most valuable Cutteura Remedian have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those will man troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczems, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the Cuttoura Remedies, which speedity cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest.

ANTON BOSSMIER, Edinburgh, Ind. TETTER OF THE SCALP. I was almost perfectly hald caused by Teter of the top of the scalp. I used your CTICHAR REMEMBERS about six weeks at they cured my scalp perfectly, and now main is coming back as thick set is ever wear. P. CHOICE, Whitesboro', Texas.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES. I want to tell you that your CUTICURA RESOLVENT is magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with blotches, and after using three bottles of RESOLVENT I was perfectly cured. FREDERICK MATTRE. 23 St. Charles street, New Orleans, La.

TREATMENT -- A warm bath

URA Soar and a single application of UPT-CHA, the great skin cure. This repeates ally, with two or three does of UPT-CURA SEALYENT, the new blood purifier, to keep to blood cool, the perspiration processes orritating, the bowels open, the fiver and dneys active, will speedily cure Eckense, tter, Bingworm, Poorissis, Lichen, Pruri-a, Scald-Head, Bandroff, and overy species Itching, Scaly, and Plumer, Bancales

ECZEMA ON A CHILD

BEST FOR ITCHING DISEASES. One of our customers may a your CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best he can find for itch-ing of the skin. He tried all others and found no relief until he used yours. F.J. ALDRICH, Druggist, Rising Sun, O.

Sold everywhere, Price: Cutticura, 50c,; Soar, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL COM-PANY, Roston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Sabor Humors, use Cutteura Soap.

HOW LIKE OIL AND wine to the famished of old is a CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER to the aching sides and back, the weak and painful moscles, the sore chest and hacking cough, and every pain and ache of daily toll. 25e, Everywhere.

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THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, oc 8-1w Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, CARTS, 40 HAVE ON HAND, OF MYCHAIL own manufacture. FINE FAM.

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VILLAGES. CARTS. AND BUSINESS.
WAGONS at REDUCED PRICES. Also, a
number of second-hand Carriages. Phaetons, Buggies, and Carts cheap. Call and see
the latest design in LADY'S PHAETON.

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8e 30-1m 314 north Fifth street.

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ERS, RICHMOND, VA.—A full stock of LANDAUS, LANDAULETTES, VICTO-X'AS, PRAETONS, BUGGIESS, &C. Anystyle vehicle built to order, REPAIRING done in the very best manner and at lowest prices. A few SECOND-HAND VEHICLE very cheap.

PERNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, 40 WE WOULD ANNOUNCE TO our friends and the public that we are daily receiving our new fail stock, embracing the latest novelties and styles of CHAMBER, PARLOR, and DINING-ROOM SUITS, and are prepared to furnish COMPLETE SUITS in Oak, Walnut, and Mahogany. Having made special arrangements we can offer better inducements in FINE PARLOR and CHAMBER WORK than any house in New York.

E. GATHRIGHT & SON, see a 12 and 16 Governor street.

of Governor street, the well-known furniture-dealer, is constantly receiving all styles of FURNITURE-PARLOR, CHAMBER, and DINING-ROOM SUITS-which he offers as low as any house in the city. Call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere. oc 2-codtDc27 ARGE AND ELEGANT

ARGE AND ELEGAN
FURNITURE.
Look through our warrooms. We goods to suit everybody at very low perms made to suit all responsible perms made to suit all responsible perms made to suit all responsible perms at the suit and suit all responsible perms at Solution and So

MR. S. S. CARTER HAS BEEN
APPOINTED OUR SOLE AGENT to
transact all ouslness in connection with the
FOWHATAN COAL COMPANY,
JOHN BLADON,
for JAMES BENTON, President,
Office, 1206 Main street, Richmond, Va.
October, 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
Not ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that I have qualified in the Chancery
Court of the city of Richmond as the executor of the will of J. J. PENDLETON,
deceased, All persons indebted to the
estate of the said J. J. PENDLETON
are requested to come forward and pay upall such indebtedness, and all persons having chalms against said estate are requested
to present the same for settlement.

R. D. WORFHAM,
Office No. 1115 cast Main street,
RIGHMOND, Uctober 9, 1885. oc 10-5t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day appointed P. G. SEAY our agent to conduct a GENERAL RETAIL BYOME AND OIL-SASSAFRAS MILL at Springfield, near Mannboro post-office, in the county of Amelia and State of Virginia, with authority to buy and sell for cash only, NORVELL, LEAKE & CO. RICHMOND, VA., July 31, 1886.

.CIPINA, GLASSWARE, &c. RUSTEE'S SALE

CARRAGE AND SILVER-PLATED
WARE. HOUSE-FURNISHING
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